

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA



FOR THE PERIOD
FROM JUNE 1, 1943
TO MAY 31, 1944

Thirty-second Annual Report of the Allentown State Hospital

For the Year Ending May 31, 1944

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**Leave of Absence*

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Consulting Physicians

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Walter W. Seibert, M.D., Easton

Attending Physicians

Garth Boericke, M.D., Phila.
E. Roland Snader, M.D., Phila.

Neurologist

Edward A. Steinhilber, M.D., Phila.

Neuropathologist

K. H. Langenstrass, M.D.,
Washington, D. C.

Consulting Surgeon

Gustave A. VanLennep, M.D., Phila.

Attending Surgeon

Frank Bristol, M.D., Phila.

Consulting Gynecologist

Earl Craig, M.D., Phila.

Consulting Urologist

Leon T. Ashcraft, M.D., Phila.

Attending Urologists

Edward W. Campbell, M.D., Phila.
Pasquale G. Damiani, M.D., Phila.

Consulting Laryngologist

Charles B. Hollis, M.D., Phila.

Consulting Neurosurgeon

Everett H. Dickinson, M.D., Phila.

Attending Laryngologist

Harry S. Weaver, Jr., M.D., Phila.

Attending Ophthalmologists

William J. Ryan, M.D., Phila.
John P. Cossa, M.D., Phila.

Consulting Otologist

Gilbert J. Palen, M.D., Phila.

Attending Otologists

Joseph V. C. Clay, M.D., Phila.
Carrol F. Haines, M.D., Phila.

Consulting Rhinologist

George McKenzie, M.D., Phila.

Consulting Dermatologist

Ralph Bernstein, M.D., Phila.

Attending Dermatologist

Paul C. Wittman, M.D., Phila.

Consulting Pathologists

S. W. Sappington, M.D., Phila.
Berta M. Meine, M.D., Phila.

Consulting Roentgenologist and

Physiotherapist

Jacob W. Frank, M.D., Phila.

Proctologist

Harry B. Adams, M.D., Phila.

Cardiologist

George D. Geckeler, M.D., Phila.

Consultant—Diseases of Chest

Royal H. McCutcheon, M.D., Bethlehem

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

Honorable S. M. R. O'Hara

Secretary of Welfare

The Board of Trustees of the Allentown State Hospital herewith presents its Thirty-second Annual Report, together with the report of our Superintendent, Dr. H. F. Hoffman.

During the fiscal year ending May 31, 1944, the Board held twelve regular monthly meetings which were well attended ordinarily by more than a quorum even though one of our members, Kenneth R. Weston, M.D., was not present, he serving in the armed forces.

Conduct of the hospital has been attended by difficulties largely consequent on our being at war. Scarcity or absence of certain food items has been met by substitutions and home production. Our patients have had an adequate balanced diet. Difficulties in procuring feed and supplies of many kinds necessitated readjustment of plans and techniques.

Sale of the Riegel farm, which we had rented for the past six years and had hoped to purchase, and loss of a barn by fire were farm troubles additional to shortage of help. The Civilian Public Service Camp of twenty-five conscientious objectors has been of definite help on the farm, male wards and other departments. Shortage of personnel has placed extra loads on the superintendent and many of the officers and employes, particularly the physicians.

We extend our thanks to the Department of Welfare for cooperation and support, and the officers and employes for their loyal service.

DR. WALTER W. SEIBERT, *President*
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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Allentown State Hospital:

Your superintendent has the honor of submitting the following report of the activities of the Allentown State Hospital for the fiscal year June 1, 1943, to May 31, 1944.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The hospital population increased by 14 during the last fiscal year, this being less than a 1 per cent increase as compared with an expected growth of 2 per cent as has been our experience during most of the existence of this hospital. The almost static character of our census is probably due to two factors: In the first place, admissions particularly of men during war time are inclined to drop. Secondly, this hospital is overcrowded to the extent of 2½ per cent, and in accordance with directions of the Department of Welfare, we are restricting admissions to urgent cases. In 25 of the 32 years of the hospital's existence, we admitted more men than women while in only 7 of the years did the female admissions exceed the male admissions. The excess of female admissions occurred in 1914, 1918, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1942 and 1944. This may indicate some relationship to war time conditions. Since the opening of the hospital we admitted 7,500 males and 6,393 females, grand total 13,893, 54 per cent of which were males and 46 per cent females.

	Male	Female	Total
In hospital May 31, 1943	953	988	1,941
On furlough May 31, 1943	168	176	344
On books May 31, 1943	1,121	1,164	2,285
Admitted June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944	198	217	415
Total under treatment	1,319	1,381	2,700
Separations June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944 ..	184	198	382
On books May 31, 1944	1,135	1,183	2,318
On furlough May 31, 1944	168	195	363
In hospital May 31, 1944	967	988	1,955
Patient days June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944 ...	...	...	709,724
Daily average in hospital .....	...	...	1,939.13
Daily average on furlough .....	...	...	363.44

ADMISSIONS

First Admissions	157	157	314
Re-admissions	35	56	91
Transfers	6	4	10
Voluntary	7	8	15
Habit	1	1	2
Reception service	81	128	209
Children's service	30	12	42
Prolonged service	87	77	164
Total	198	217	415

SEPARATIONS

	Male	Female	Total
Recovered	36	50	86
Improved	43	48	91
Unimproved	10	7	17
Not Insane	28	10	38
Total discharges	117	115	232
Transferred	6	7	13
Died	61	76	137
Total separations	184	198	332

The number on furlough is somewhat higher than at the end of the previous year and constitutes 15 per cent of the number of patients on our books and 18 per cent of those in the hospital.

Statistical tables as prescribed by the American Psychiatric Association and National Committee for Mental Hygiene have been prepared by the Department of Welfare at Harrisburg. They are not being reproduced in toto to conserve paper, but certain comments regarding these statistics will follow the diagnostic data regarding admissions and re-admissions.

Psychosis	First Admissions			Readmissions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	13	14	27	2	1	3
With epidemic encephalitis .....	..	2	2	..	..	..
Alcoholic psychoses	13	2	15	1	..	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	16	14	30	2	1	3
With convulsive disorders	2	5	7	1	1	2
Senile psychoses	14	12	26	2	..	2
Involitional psychoses	4	17	21	..	3	3
Associated with organic changes of nervous system	2	2	4	1	..	1
Psychoneuroses	6	8	14	3	..	3
Manic depressive psychoses	8	22	30	6	22	28
Dementia praecox	27	41	68	9	21	30
Paranoia and paranoid conditions ..	3	1	4	1	..	1
With mental deficiency	3	3	6	2	2	4
Undiagnosed	5	2	7	1	5	6
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS	116	145	261	31	56	87
Without Psychosis						
Mental Deficiency	16	1	17	2	..	2
Alcoholism	1	1	2	2	..	2
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis	1	..	1	..	..	..
Psychopathic personality	3	1	4	..	..	..
Primary behavior disorders	16	8	24	..	..	..
Other, unclassified and unknown with- out psychosis	4	1	5	..	..	..
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS ..	41	12	53	4	..	4
GRAND TOTAL	157	157	314	35	56	91

Our admissions of 415 were 12 per cent less than during the previous year. Regarding admissions, we find that dementia praecox, as usual, makes up the largest percentage of first admissions and readmissions, these percentages being 22 and 33 respectively. Manic depressive cases constituted 10 per cent of our first admissions and 30 per cent of our readmissions. The next largest group among the psychotic admissions is that of psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis accounting for 10 per cent of the first admissions, senile psychosis making up 8 per cent. Psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis made up 9 per cent of the admissions, involuntional psychoses 7 per cent, alcoholic 5 per cent and psychoneuroses 4 per cent. Seventeen per cent of our first admissions and 8 per cent of our readmissions were classified as without psychosis, the children forming a large proportion of the non-psychotic admissions. Eight per cent of the first admissions were classified as primary behavior disorders, 5 per cent as mental deficiency with an additional 2 per cent as psychosis with mental deficiency.

Data regarding nativity are that 84 per cent of the first admissions were native born whites and 2 per cent native born negroes, of the 14 per cent not known to have been born in the United States, no group as large as 3 per cent came from any one foreign country. The largest number from any one country was 8, that being from Hungary, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the first admissions. Eight per cent of the total admissions have been naturalized and 4 per cent obtained their first papers.

Tabulation of age on admission shows some concentration at the two extremes of life, 10 per cent of the admissions being under 15 years of age, 12 per cent in the 15 to 19 bracket and 16 per cent over 70 years of age. Thirteen per cent were in their 20's; 16 per cent, 30's; 9 per cent 40's; 17 per cent 50's, and 8 per cent in 60's. Regarding educational status, we find that 60 per cent were of common school level, 21 per cent high school, 3 per cent college and 4 per cent illiterate. The table regarding economic status shows 64 per cent as dependent. We still look upon statements regarding alcoholic habits as unreliable, or at least high biased, however, the tabulations based on the statements of patients and relatives are that 55 per cent are abstainers, 28 per cent temperate and 11 per cent intemperate.

Statistics regarding civil condition of our patients show that the single and married are of almost equal number, constituting 39 and 40 per cent of the admissions with 16 per cent widowed, 2 per cent divorced and 3 per cent separated. There is an interesting reversal of proportions as regards sex of the single and married people. Sixty-three per cent of the single individuals are males, 37 per cent females, whereas among the married admissions, 38 per cent are males and 62 per cent females.

Eight veterans, all men, were admitted to this hospital. All but two were veterans of World War II. Five are now on furlough. The total number of veterans admitted during this period is less than 1/3 of the number admitted during the preceding fiscal year. These men have not actually seen combat.

A number of patients before going on furlough were permitted to accept positions in the city. They would then remain in the hospital, usually in the convalescent building, until they had earned sufficient money to be self-supporting. They contributed toward their maintenance from the date of their employment.

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE BY PSYCHOSES

Psychosis	Total		Recovered		Improved		Unimproved		Without Psychoses	
	T	M	T	M	T	M	T	M	T	M
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	7	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
Alcoholic psychoses	12	10	6	5	5	4	1	1	..	..
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	4	4	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	..
With convulsive disorders	3	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Senile psychoses	4	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
Involutional psychoses	19	1	11	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
With organic changes of the nervous system	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Psychoneuroses	18	8	4	1	11	6	5	3	..	..
Manic depressive psychoses	46	17	38	14	8	3	..	..	..	..
Dementia praecox	48	24	10	5	36	18	2	1	..	..
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	3	2	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..
With mental deficiency	8	5	6	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS	174	77	76	30	88	41	10	6	..	..
Without Psychosis										
Epilepsy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mental deficiency	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	14
Alcoholism	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Drug addiction	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Psychopathic personality	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
Primary behavior disorders	20	12	11	7	2	1	7	4	..	..
Other, unclassified, and unknown without psychosis	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS	58	40	11	7	2	1	7	4	38	28
GRAND TOTAL	232	117	87	37	90	42	17	10	38	28

Our discharges are 74 per cent of the number of first admissions and 56 per cent of the total admitted during the fiscal year. Twenty-seven per cent of the discharges were diagnosed dementia praecox, 26 per cent manic depressive, 25 per cent without psychosis, 11 per cent were diagnosed involutional psychosis and 10 per cent psychoneurosis. The discharges were made up of 37 per cent recovered, 39 per cent improved, 7 per cent unimproved and 17 per cent not insane.

We are not tabulating the statistics regarding deaths but find that 7 per cent of our deaths had the psychiatric diagnosis of psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis and 25 per cent the diagnosis of dementia praecox. Comment has been made about degenerative diseases associated with the latter part of life. Twenty-four per cent of our deaths were in the group of psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis and 16 per cent senile psychosis. Regarding cause of death, carcinoma furnished 6 per cent and diseases of the circulatory system made up 55 per cent of all the deaths. Respiratory system diseases accounted for 12 per cent made up of 7 per cent pneumonia and 5 per cent tuberculosis. Regarding age at death we find that 9 per cent of our deaths were in the fifth decade, 12 per cent in the sixth decade, 22 per cent in the seventh decade and 44 per cent of the deaths were beyond the seventh decade. Fourteen per cent of those who died were under treatment less than one month and 32 per cent of the deaths were under treatment for ten or more years.

DIAGNOSES OF PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL

May 31, 1944

Diagnoses	Total	Male	Female
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	141	92	49
With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	3	1	2
With epidemic encephalitis	10	3	7
Alcoholic psychoses	84	72	12
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	2	..	2
Traumatic psychoses	6	5	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	40	25	15
With other disturbances of circulation	2	..	2
With convulsive disorders	45	14	31
Senile psychoses	59	26	33
Involutional psychoses	45	9	36
Due to other metabolic, etc. diseases	2	..	2
Due to new growth	1	1	..
With organic changes of the nervous system	18	8	10
Psychoneuroses	20	7	13

Manic depressive psychoses	165	53	112
Dementia praecox	981	449	532
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	23	8	15
With psychopathic personality	2	1	1
With mental deficiency	108	62	46
Undiagnosed psychoses	48	28	20
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS	1805	864	941
Without Psychosis			
Epilepsy	1	1	..
Mental deficiency	68	47	21
Alcoholism	5	4	1
Personality disorders due to epidemic enceph.	2	1	1
Psychopathic personality	9	7	2
Primary behavior disorders	56	38	18
Other, unclassified, and unknown without psychosis	9	5	4
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS	150	103	47
GRAND TOTAL	1955	967	988

Fifty per cent of the residual population is in the schizophrenic diagnostic group. The next largest group is made up of manic depressives who constitute 8 per cent. Mental defectives with and without psychosis make up 8 per cent of the residual population. In the hospital at the end of the year were 7.6 per cent classified as without psychosis. Cases of psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis constitute 7 per cent of the residual population whereas seniles make up 3 per cent of those remaining in the hospital. Patients who were under 20 years of age on admission constitute 12 per cent of the residual population. Those who were in the third decade on admission make up 21 per cent; fourth decade, 22 per cent; fifth, 18 per cent; sixth, 12 per cent; seventh, 7 per cent; while those who were over 70 years of age on admission constitute 3 per cent of the residual population.

The following tabulation shows the percentages in different age groups among our first admissions, among the deaths and the ages on admission of residual population.

		Residual		
Age	1st Adm.	Deaths	Population	
Under 20	22	0	12	
20-29	13	3	21	
30-39	6	7	22	
40-49	12	9	18	
50-59	13	12	12	
60-69	8	22	7	
70 and over	16	44	3	

We are also interested in a comparison of the diagnostic percentage distribution among first admissions, discharges, deaths and residual population and for convenience are tabulating such data.

	1st Adm.	Discharges	Deaths	Residual Population
P. with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	9	2	7	7
P. with cerebral arteriosclerosis	10	2	24	2
Senile	8	2	16	3
Involutional psychoses	7	11	4	2
Psychoneuroses	4	10	0	1
Manic depressive	10	26	6	8
Dementia praecox	22	27	25	50
Not insane	19	25	1.5	7.6

MEDICAL STAFF

Dr. Florence M. Frosch is on leave of absence. On January 1, 1944 Dr. Reta Adams entered on duty as assistant physician and was assigned to the women's receiving service, but left by resignation effective May 31, 1944. Staff conferences were held usually six days a week, the total number of morning conferences being 301. During these we saw 425 new cases and made 183 re-examinations for diagnosis, report to the court or to decide upon furlough. On 47 mornings we had review of medical literature, various members of the staff taking their turn and presenting significant psychiatric and general medical material. Twenty-one sessions were given over to discussion of materia medica and to report on medical meetings attended by the doctors. During these sessions the superintendent gave a seminar review of "Psychosomatic Medicine" by Weiss and English and Dr. Abbott of Thewlis' book on "Care of the Aged." In addition to the morning staff meetings, we have conducted seminars for one and one-half hours on Wednesday evenings. Dr. Lindenfeld reviewed "Examination of Personality" by Appel-Strecker. Dr. Rossman gave some talks on Examinations in Child Psychiatry. Dr. Frosch summarized "Personality in Formation and Action" by Healy. Dr. Adams reviewed Freud's "New Introductory Lectures." Dr. Abbott presented "Fever and Psychoses" by Gladys Terry, and Dr. Ells abstracted Diethelm's "Psychotherapy."

Members of the medical staff functioned as psychiatrists at the army recruiting and induction station in Allentown. Prospects are that this station is to be closed shortly, so that our physicians

will be relieved of this extra duty. The clinical director also functioned on the Medical Advisory Board for Selective Service examining 28 men referred by their local boards. Twenty-five of these were again rejected, 12 on account of psychoneurosis and 7 because of psychopathic personality.

FEVER THERAPY

This year as in the past, fever treatments were given under the supervision of Dr. Mark G. Risser in courses of 12 treatments; that is, two a week for six weeks. In most instances the treatment was administered to patients afflicted with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis. In all, 38 people were treated, 37 of whom were patients, one an employe who was treated for arthritis, with questionable results. Of the patients, 20 males were treated for syphilitic meningo-encephalitis and 2 dementia praecox cases were given treatment. Twelve women were treated for syphilitic meningo-encephalitis. During the course of fever treatment, a course of ultraviolet radiation was also given. In this series of cases, 17 patients lost weight, but the loss in weight was never marked, usually one to four pounds. Eighteen patients gained weight. Again the gain was not marked, but a matter of a few pounds. In three instances the weight remained unchanged. One patient died before the series of treatments was completed. Cause of death was given as syphilitic meningo-encephalitis. Twenty-two cases showed improvement, seven of which were well enough to leave the hospital. Of the dementia praecox cases treated, one patient now takes his diet and is ambulatory. The other dementia praecox case is unimproved. In twelve cases there was no improvement. A total of 443 treatments was given.

CHEMOTHERAPY

The treatment of syphilis with one exception was carried on as in previous years. Patients who show clinical or laboratory signs of luetic involvement of the central nervous system and are so diagnosed are given a course of fever therapy at the earliest possible time. Patients who are young and fit are usually given chemotherapy in conjunction with the fever therapy. In other instances, the chemotherapy is omitted during the period of fever treatment.

We have continued with the practice of giving thirty months' intensive treatment consisting of weekly injections using the block method and alternating courses of tryparsamide with courses of a heavy metal. A course of treatment with each particular drug consists of ten weekly injections, the dose of tryparsamide having been two grams at weekly intervals. The heavy metal used during the past year was bismuth sodium tartrate, 3 per cent solution, 2 cc. intramuscularly at weekly intervals. Blood and spinal fluid examinations are done when indicated but despite the findings, vigorous treatment continues. After the above mentioned routine, patients are given a course of treatment at yearly intervals. Here again the course consists of a course of heavy metal, followed by a course of tryparsamide. Results with the above drugs have been satisfactory as with those used in previous years. In a few cases tryparsamide could not be used because there was marked narrowing of the visual fields. The number of injections given to male patients was 3,990 and 75 women were given 1144 injections.

SURGERY

Surgical activities during the year consisted of nine operations. One tonsillectomy was done by Dr. Thomas W. Cook, one hysterectomy done by Dr. E. B. Craig, consulting gynecologist, four operations for inguinal hernia and one operation for femoral hernia were performed by Dr. Frank Bristol, consulting surgeon. Dr. Bristol also performed a cholecystotomy in the case of cholelithiasis. Ten days later the wound opened and there was evisceration. Dr. Bristol again closed the wound which subsequently healed by second intention. Surgical results were good in all instances. The case operated for cholelithiasis, however, died but after he had completely recovered from this operation. He died a cardiac death.

HYDROTHERAPY

This hospital is well equipped, having 43 special tubs for prolonged baths with thermostatically controlled water supply. We also have 7 hydriatric rooms, this equipment being distributed in various buildings so that it is not necessary to move patients from their wards as a rule in order to obtain hydrotherapy. Neutral baths are used quite extensively, 369 men and 188 women, a

total of 557 patients receiving treatments. 3322 treatments were given to men, 18,735 to women, a total of 22,057 neutral bath treatments for the year, the total hours of treatment being 176,635. Some of these patients had wet sheet packs given in the tubs during their neutral baths. Wet sheet packs were given in bed to 95 men and 160 women, a total of 255. The men had 422 treatments, the women 8644, total of 9066. The hours of treatment by wet sheet packs are 94,448. Tonic hydrotherapy was given on the male service both acute and prolonged units, 111 patients receiving 4839 treatments.

AUTOHEMOTHERAPY

One patient received several treatments for post influenzal asthenia.

ELECTROSHOCK TREATMENT

Ninety-two patients received a total of 1120 treatments including twenty-nine men and sixty-three women. The technique remained essentially the same as during the past year with further improvements having been developed in the electrode applicators. Treatments were administered by the clinical director. Complications included one fracture, that of the surgical neck of the humerus after the second treatment. There seems to be a question whether this fracture occurred during the treatment or while the patient was being returned to the ward and still in a rather confused state. Treatments were sometimes discontinued when the patient showed poor reaction, such as undue delay in the return of respirations or cardiac collapse. There were relatively few such patients, particularly since oxygen inhalation was given at the end of the convulsive period to such patients. In one case of manic depressive psychosis, manic type, treatment was given twice a day and she recovered after eighteen treatments. The post-shock confusion occurred with average frequency and had a tendency to mask the psychosis until it finally disappeared. Rapid clinical improvement followed in some of these cases after suspension of electroshock treatments and after allowing a reasonable period for the confusion to disappear. Several patients received a second series of treatments, one being a case of involutional melancholia who left

the hospital as recovered but who had a recurrence within one year. She recovered again after her second series. Some of the schizophrenics were treated in order to lessen their destructive tendencies and in these cases the treatment proved to be of temporary benefit. Eighteen of the patients are still under treatment, therefore, the table which follows is an analysis of seventy-four cases in whom the treatment is considered completed.

Diagnosis	Rec.	Much Imp.	Imp.	Unimp.	Total
Involuntional melancholia	8	1	4	3	16
Involuntional paranoid	1	3	..	..	4
Manic depressive, depressed	5	4	1	2	12
Manic depressive, manic	2	2	1	..	5
Manic depressive, stuporous .....	..	..	1	..	1
Manic depressive, mixed	1	..	..	..	1
Dementia praecox .....	..	1	..	1	2
Dementia praecox, hebephrenic	1	1	1	..	3
Dementia praecox, catatonic	2	1	6	4	13
Dementia praecox, paranoid .....	..	1	2	5	8
Psychoneurosis .....	..	1	..	..	1
Psychoneurosis, hysteria	1	1	1	..	3
Psychoneurosis, anxiety .....	..	..	..	1	1
Psychoneurosis, psychasthenia .....	..	1	..	..	1
Psychoneurosis, hypochondriasis .....	..	..	1	..	1
Paranoid condition .....	..	..	1	..	1
Alcoholic deterioration .....	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL	21	17	20	16	74

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

162 tracings were taken with the Simpli-Trol Electrocardiograph. This number includes sixty men and ninety-two women patients, as well as fourteen men and three women employes. A number of the tracings were taken at the request of various physicians of the hospital but the majority included those who were studied in connection with fever or electroshock therapy.

TUBERCULOSIS

Our pavilion for tuberculous women contains 62 beds. At the end of the year we were treating 23 active cases, 16 classified as arrested and 17 as a preventorium division for patients who have lost weight but show no evidence suggesting tuberculosis. Facilities for care of male tuberculous patients are smaller with 31 beds, but we also carry on the preventive segregation.

TYPHOID FEVER

We have had no active cases of typhoid fever during the year but still have 9 carriers among our women patients, one of these having recently been transferred from another institution because of their not having isolation provisions. One man continues to be a carrier.

SPECIAL TREATMENTS

Re-examinations, redressings and special treatments are carried on in the minor surgery, each service being equipped with a special room, instruments and supplies for this purpose. Redressings and special treatments numbered 4827 on the male service, 1098 on the women's service, a total of 5925. Eye, ear, nose and throat treatments were given to 591 individuals, 485 males and 106 females. Our ophthalmologists, Drs. William J. Ryan and John P. Cossa, visited the hospital on three occasions performing 57 examinations and refractions.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

Dr. Rossman has taken care of physical therapy and x-ray in addition to his other activities and Dr. Risser has looked after fever therapy and colonic irrigation.

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL THERAPY TREATMENTS

	No. of Pat.	No. of Emp.	No. of Treat.
	202	89	
Ultraviolet .....	..	..	2530
Diathermy .....	..	..	936
Short wave .....	..	..	1009
Low voltage currents ....	..	..	503
Electrolysis .....	..	..	4
Vibrator .....	..	..	15
Electroshock therapy ....	..	..	1120
Fever therapy	37	1	443
Infra red .....	..	..	19
Roentgen therapy	236	82	577
Colonic irrigation	112	10	1169
Ward light and zoalite ..	85	9	676
TOTAL	672	191	9001

ROENTGEN DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

	No. of Pat.	No. of Emp.	No. of Treat.
Dentals	55	30	85
Ankle	8	4	12
Head	11	..	11
Face	1	..	1
Hand	13	17	30
G. I. series	9	1	10
Chest	247	35	282
Abdomen	4	1	5
Forearm	7	1	8
Knee	6	5	11
Pelvis	5	5	10
Hips	10	3	13
Lat. spine	172	..	172
Elbow	7	1	8
Neck .....	..	1	1
Foot	6	3	9
Leg	5	1	6
Fluoroscopic exam.	11	..	11
Jaw	1	..	1
Wrist	8	11	19
Shoulder	11	3	14
Foetus	1	..	1
TOTAL .....	..	..	720

BASAL METABOLISM

Eight individuals, three patients and five employes, received ten tests. Hyperthyroidism was present in one employe, a second was under treatment for hypothyroid obesity and menstrual irregularity.

CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE

The children's department suffered additional deteriorating effects on its aims from lack of personnel to maintain the school, occupational and recreational programs. Employment of a swimming instructor for part time duty and permitting several boys and girls to work away from the hospital with monetary compensation for same only partly offset the disadvantage of the bad state of affairs. The boys and girls who worked out used their own money for clothing, personal luxuries and for war savings bonds and stamps.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Population May 31, 1943.....	62	33	95
Population May 31, 1944.....	60	34	94
Admissions June 1, 1942 to May 31, 1943....	36	20	56
Admissions June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944....	30	12	42

The admission rate for the year was 25 per cent less than during the previous year. Total population remained almost the

same. We would like to look ahead to rebuilding the quantity of employes for the children's department necessary to reestablish a good integrated program of schooling, occupation, recreation and therapy.

BIRTHS

Two women patients were pregnant on admission and were delivered of normal appearing infants in due course.

EXTRAMURAL ACTIVITIES

In addition to teaching affiliate nurses and occupational therapy students, instruction of students of the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia has continued, 12 lectures being given by the superintendent in Philadelphia, the students subsequently spending a week in Allentown and getting intensive psychiatric work given by the medical staff, this consisting of clinical demonstrations, quizzes, ward walks and opportunities for individual examinations of patients.

The following papers and talks have been presented:

H. F. HOFFMAN, M.D.

June 3, 1943.....	"Psychiatric Planning"	Nurses' Alumnae Ass'n
July 14, 1943.....	"Admission and Treatment of Mental Patients"	Lehigh County Social Workers Club
October 26, 1943...	"Psychosomatic Medicine"	Lackawanna County Med- ical Society, Scranton
October 28, 1943...	"A Psychiatrist Looks at War"	Kiwanis Club, Bethlehem
January 20, 1944...	"Organization and Function of a Mental Hospital"	Cedar Crest College

ELIZABETH S. ELLS, M.D.

July 9, 1943.....	Talk on Psychiatry	Bethlehem Red Cross, Nurses' Aides Class
March 14, 1944....	Talk on Psychiatry	Grey Ladies
May 24, 1944....	Talk on Psychiatry	Grey Ladies

ALICE E. FERNSLER

October 1943.....	"Common Behavior Problems of Adolescent Girls"	Lehigh County Council of Girl Scouts
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The 27th annual joint meeting of the Lehigh, Northampton and Bucks County Medical Societies and the Lehigh Valley Homeopathic Medical Society was held at the Allentown State Hospital on October 12, 1943. In line with the mutual endeavor of the legal and medical professions to come to some common ground on their apparently diverging viewpoints regarding legal and medical aspects of mental abnormality, we presented the following program:

"Law and Psychiatry—Past, Present and Future" by Dr. Phillip Q. Roche,
Psychiatrist, Eastern Penitentiary
"Some Legal Definitions for Psychiatric Disorders" by Hon. James F. Henninger,
Judge, 31st Judicial District

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

After considerable negotiation, we were successful in having 25 conscientious objectors assigned to this hospital by Selective Service in accordance with the following order:

"I, Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in accordance with the provision of the Selective Service Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885, 50 U.S.C., Sup. 301-318, inclusive); H. O. No. 8675, 6 F. R. 831, H. O. No. 9279, 7 F. R. 10177, and the authority vested in me by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission under Administrative Order No. 26, 7 F. R. 10512, hereby designate the Allentown State Hospital Project to be work of national importance, to be known as Civilian Public Service Camp No. 110. Said project, located at Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, will be the base of operations for work at the Allentown State Hospital, and registrants under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, who have been classified by their local boards as conscientious objectors to both combatant and non-combatant military service and have been placed in Class IV-H, may be assigned to said project in lieu of their induction for military service.

"Men assigned to said Allentown State Hospital Project will be engaged in clerical work, as attendants, waiters, farm hands, etc., and shall be under the direction of the Superintendent, Allentown State Hospital, as well as will be the project management. Men shall be assigned to and retained in camp in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and regulations and orders promulgated thereunder, as well as the regulations of the Allentown State Hospital. Administrative and directive control shall be under the Selective Service System through the Camp Operations Division of National Selective Service Headquarters."

Twenty-five men came on duty during the latter part of 1943, 15 being assigned to ward service, 3 to the dietary department, one each to the laundry, upholsterer shop and painter and four to the farm. These young men have given valuable service making up to some extent for shortage of personnel. Men within draft age have practically disappeared from our employe rolls, this being particularly noticeable on the male ward service where many attendants are in their seventh and eighth decades.

LABORATORY

Dr. Ethel F. Buchman with two technicians carried on the laboratory work. Six hundred and fifty-eight histological sections were prepared and studied. They constituted selected tissues from autopsy material including brain and cord and from surgical specimens.

In the last few months we added the two-tube Kolmer test to the three tests for syphilis that we have employed in previous years. We are now conducting two complement fixation and two precipitation tests on each serum and spinal fluid (Wassermann—modified, Kolmer, Kahn and Mazzini). Serologic tests for syphilis are done routinely on all admissions and on cases under treatment as requested. The spinal fluid is examined on all those who have positive reactions in the blood.

Of our 415 admissions, 30 or 7.22 per cent had serologic findings indicative of syphilis. Twenty-two or 5.18 per cent had positive findings in the cerebrospinal fluid.

Last summer and fall we had an epidemic of bacillary dysentery. Twenty-seven cases were definitely diagnosed by cultural fermentation and agglutination tests as Flexner type of bacillary dysentery. There were many cases of enteritis of short duration, some of them probably related to the epidemic but not identified bacteriologically. Most of the cases that were diagnosed bacteriologically showed symptoms of moderate severity for several days. A few had severe symptoms lasting two to three weeks. One died of bacillary dysentery and six patients died during this period of other causes with bacillary dysentery as a contributory cause.

We had one case of meningo-coccus meningitis. It occurred in a nurse 60 years of age. Fortunately no other cases developed. All close contacts were given prophylactic doses of sulfadiazine.

Every patient and employe was given a series of three injections of mixed typhoid and para-typhoid vaccine this year.

All new admissions were tested for the susceptibility to diphtheria and those showing positive reactions received diphtheria toxoid.

Sedimentation rate determinations were done on all patients under treatment for active or quiescent tuberculosis as an annual check-up and weekly on all patients receiving fever treatment.

Toward the end of the last fiscal year we obtained the equipment for a plasma bank. This year we established a small plasma reserve. We shall be able to add to it as time goes on. We are using the Baxter method and equipment. This is an entirely closed system. We separate the plasma by centrifugation and process it to frozen plasma. We are also using the same equipment for current needs of whole blood transfusions.

Work done in the laboratory is summarized as follows:

Autopsies, human	17
Autopsy, guinea pig	1
Surgical tissues examined grossly	5
Tissues examined microscopically (autopsy and surgical)	655
Spatz tests	3
Brain dissections	10
Hematologic procedures	1965
Blood chemistry	604
Serologic tests	2071
Urinalysis	3276
Cerebrospinal fluid examinations	310
Bacteriologic examinations	3377
Gastro-intestinal analyses	124
Water chlorine determinations	108
Injections of typhoid vaccine	5989
Schick tests	192
Diphtheria toxoid injections	134
Lumbar punctures	51
Obtaining of blood from donors	30
Transfusion of blood and plasma	2
Preparation of plasma units	29
TOTAL	18,953

DENTAL SERVICE

The dental health program embraces complete dental services for all male and female patients in the hospital. There are three non-resident dentists, each serving one half day a week in the dental clinic, one dentist on the men's service and the other two on the women's service. We have one full time dental hygienist.

During the year our patients were given a total of 1325 prophylactic treatments, 224 cold quartz treatments, 213 gum treatments, 101 toothache treatments and 4 post-extraction treatments.

The hygienist assisted the dentists 123 mornings during the year and made up 999 estimates detailing dental work recommended by the dentists.

We append a summary of the year's work of the dentists.

	Male	Female	Total
Examinations	250	252	502
Extractions with local anesthesia	337	412	749
Extractions without local anesthesia....	17	2	19
Alveolectomy	0	1	1
Impactions	0	2	2
Abscess lanced	4	0	4
Post extraction treatment	1	2	3
Amalgam fillings	119	176	295
Enamel fillings	45	67	112
Cement fillings	0	4	4
Plastic fillings	1	6	7
Sedative fillings	1	8	9
Polish fillings	57	150	207
Bridge facings	0	1	1
X-rays	4	81	85
Treatments (gum and toothache)	17	11	28
Dentures marked	9	94	103
Impressions	9	23	32
Full upper denture	4	4	8
Full lower denture	4	5	9
Partial upper	2	1	3
Partial lower	1	3	4
Duplicate denture	0	2	2
Dentures repaired	3	4	7
Denture adjustments	16	28	44
Gold inlay	0	1	1

SCHOOL

During most of the year we conducted our school with three teachers, we having different groups of children morning and afternoon. In this way we were able to do the work beginning with the primary grades and including ninth grade. One boy was sent to high school in Allentown and had completed the course. Frequent changes in personnel somewhat influenced the continuity of teaching. The teachers have given individual attention dependent on the needs and abilities of the students.

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Several changes in personnel have occurred, but the present, like previous organizations, is functioning well with school and physicians. Considerable remedial teaching is done for children who have localized difficulties such as with reading or arithmetic. The assistant psychologist looks after the children's library. A story hour has been instituted for the children unable to read. Intelligence and aptitude tests are done not only of school children, but similar work when called for among adults. The psychologists continue to function at out-patient clinics, including the Child Guidance Clinic.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Since 1943 our personnel has decreased from nine to five occupational therapists. Two resigned to be married, one to enter the Army service and one for another position. Due to this shortage of workers, both shops at the children's buildings and the shop at R V had to be closed.

During the year we had seventeen students from the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy, each group staying four months instead of the usual three month period. Students spent three weeks in each shop, assisting the therapist, observing the patients' reactions and working out special projects with small groups of patients, giving service in the print shop, canteen, library, monthly dances, community singing, as well as all recreational activities that the various seasons present. Students attend sixteen hours of neuropsychiatric lectures and clinics in classes with affiliating nurses and attend ward walks with the psychiatrist.

During the year, 201 nurses spent two weeks in the shops, observing patients reactions to work and play, assisting generally in the shop routine. This is supplemented by lectures on the theory and practice of occupational therapy in the classroom. In the summer months much of the activity has been harvesting and preparing vegetables and fruits for canning and in this they have given excellent support and help.

The shopping service has been active during the year. Many patients have been permitted to go to town with the occupational therapist to make their own selections.

The canteen service has grown and with the shortage of help students have been pressed into service to make deliveries on some of the wards.

Library—There has been a turnover of 3080 books and magazines. Forty-two new books have been purchased, 17 donated.

In March a sewing project was put into action in our M 1 shop. Sheets, pillow cases and towels are hemmed on the nine electric machines installed for that purpose.

The occupational therapy department is expanding the work done in the print shop, during the past year having made up 19 items totalling 112,525 copies.

DIVERSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Vocal and instrumental groups in addition to individual work have continued through the year with emphasis on work with the children. Public performances with separate sessions for patients and the public had been given at Christmas, Easter and at the closing of the school year. Music both instrumental and vocal has been furnished at celebrations on the 4th of July, Labor Day and other occasions. Community singing is carried on once a week during most of the year with an average attendance of 350 patients. Dances have been held monthly except during the summer.

NURSING CARE AND EDUCATION

Several changes in personnel have occurred but fortunately no change in Director of Nursing. Shortages and frequent changes among nurses and attendants are largely related to war conditions.

Our teaching program for affiliate nursing students has been carried on for increasing numbers of students, the totals for the year being:

Allentown General Hospital	63
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	57
Brownsville Hospital	17
Mt. Sinai Hospital	42
Pottstown Hospital	8
St. Luke's Hospital	32
TOTAL	219

Following the establishment of the Cadet Nurse Corps under the Bolton Act of June 15, 1943, plans were made by a nurse committee set up within the Department of Welfare for the development of senior cadet programs in state mental hospitals. The student nurse, member of the Cadet Nurse Corps, is a senior cadet from the time she finishes her accelerated basic training until graduation, this period varying in length, according to individual experience, from 4 to 6 months. During this period student nurses have supervised practice in government services, their home school, community agencies, or civilian hospitals, the assignments depending on state board requirements, government requests, student preference and civilian needs.

The first senior cadet students at our institution were three from the Scranton State Hospital, who started their six months' experience March 6, 1944. At present we are utilizing rooms in the graduate nurses' home to accommodate this new student group.

In the realm of education, the following activities have been carried on through the year:

A. Weekly conferences for supervisors and head nurses were organized around the following topics:

1. Mental Hygiene
2. New drugs and treatments
3. Book reviews with emphasis on psychological aspects

B. Weekly conferences for general duty nurses were organized as follows:

1. Introduction to head nurse responsibilities
2. Book reviews with emphasis on psychological aspects

C. Graduate nurses in rotation have had the privilege of attending meetings of District No. 2, Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association and District No. 2, Pennsylvania League of Nursing Education. There was graduate nurse representation at the meeting of the Advisory Council of the State Nurses' Association which replaced the convention this year.

Recreational activity has been further developed by the institution of a regular night for swimming events and the addition of a croquet set in the affiliate nurses' home. Kitchens in the homes have had much use and some of the graduate nurses have been busily occupied with sewing projects.

Miss Mary E. Spare, Nursing Consultant from the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, visited our institution twice during the year.

The annual alumnae Homecoming Day was on June 1, 1943, forty alumnae members returning for the event. The program was centered on post war planning and included:

MORNING

Post War Problems	Dr. Henry I. Klopp
Health and Problems	Miss Helen M. Edgar
Children and Problems	Mrs. Marjorie Landis
Hospital Luncheon	Alumnae Meeting

Informal Dinner at Faenza

Speaker Dr. Harry F. Hoffman

Two more graduates from our School of Nursing have joined the service of the armed forces, bringing the total to 9, Miss Margaret Krainak and Mrs. Julia Gorgodian Curtiss. Out of the United States we have representation in England, Africa, Hawaii and Italy.

During the year the Director of the Nursing Service attended the following meetings:

1. Meeting of Directors of Nurses and Educational Directors of accredited Schools of Nursing conducted by the Pennsylvania State Board for Examination and Registration of Nurses at Harrisburg, January 26, 1944. Topic: "*Planning the Senior Cadet Program.*"

2. Three meetings of the committee to plan the Senior Cadet Program in state mental hospitals in Pennsylvania, February 11, March 10 and April 5.

3. Centennial convention of the American Psychiatric Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1944.

The Director of Nurses has continued to function as Chairman of the Curriculum Committee, District No. 2, Pennsylvania League of Nursing Education and as Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Committee, District No. 2, Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association. She has served on the state committee to plan Senior Cadet Programs in state mental hospitals in Pennsylvania and has given one lecture during the year at a dinner meeting of the Soroptomists Club at Salem, New Jersey.

Topic: "*Mental Hygiene.*" Affiliate student nurse projects were exhibited at this meeting.

The Acting Assistant Director of Nurses attended an institute held at Western State Psychiatric Hospital on March 24th and 25th.

Topic: "*Problems in Initiating the Senior Cadet Program*" She has also functioned as Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Committee, District No. 2, Pennsylvania League of Nursing Education.

Twelve graduate nurses joined the service and 13 left during the year. Thirty-five women attendants were employed and 51 left. We have had much more absenteeism among both graduate nurses and attendants, absences being ascribed to illness and leaves for other purposes.

On the male service the turnover has been greater than with the women but less than in previous years. Thirty-four male attendants were discharged, half of them for intoxication, 7 resigned, 68 left without notice, alcoholism being the greatest underlying cause. Two entered the military service, two died and 12 left on account of illness, making the total separations from the service 125, as compared with 183 last year and 170 the year before. For the years 1931 to 1940 the average turnover was 25. We have one attendant with 27 years service and 9 with records of 11 to 25 years employment in this hospital.

The presence of 15 conscientious objectors who constitute 60 per cent of our Civilian Public Service group, is a large factor in our reduced turnover. Members of this group make up the younger section of those working on the wards, most of the regular attendants being of advanced age, many of them in the 7th, a few in the 8th decades of life.

SOCIAL SERVICE

This department like several others, has been affected by personnel changes, Mrs. Marjorie Landis resigning in February 1944 to take up other work. Miss Maude B. McMichael has been appointed Acting Social Service Director. Activities in this department continue as heretofore, the social workers forming the out-patient clinic team with the physicians and psychologists. They also obtain histories and do case work with furloughed patients. During the past year 634 new cases were added to the carry over of 230. At the close of the year 291 cases are being carried over for the 1944-45 year. In analyzing the services rendered by the department, we find that interviews concerning patients numbered 1853. Conferences about patients totalled 267.

CLINICS

During the past year the clinics were attended by 136 furloughed patients, 7 who had been discharged, 92 new cases and

72 return visits of out patients. Adults made 181 first visits to the clinics and 744 revisits. Children made 52 first visits and 48 revisits.

The Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic held weekly meetings, the hospital furnishing a psychiatrist, psychologist and social worker. The case load was much the same as during the previous year.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Although this has been a difficult year from the standpoint of personnel problems as well as the acquisition of provisions, materials, supplies, repair parts and slow deliveries, we have come through this third war year rather well. We have had to make many adjustments, especially in food, but succeeded in providing variety available within budgetary limits, but both patients and personnel have accepted these restrictions in good grace with little complaint.

The W.P.A. Sewing Project closed February 16, 1943, after serving the institution for seven years. The facilities in the sewing and mending rooms were not sufficient to offset this loss so several additional sewing machines were acquired from closed W.P.A. Sewing Projects and a supplemental sewing project was organized in the occupational therapy shop. This has relieved the problem to some extent. The cutting during this fiscal period totalled 29,429 pieces, all of which was done by one person who also supervised the making of 21,984 articles in the sewing room. The occupational therapy unit which was organized in March 1944 finished 7,445 cut pieces practically all of which was flat work. Articles repaired in the mending division totalled 110,994 pieces. Much of this work was handled in the sewing or new work section.

The basic food ration was approximately 28 per cent deficient in meat, 3.98 ounces against a basic ration of 5.50 ounces. Butter, eggs and milk, three scarce high priced commodities during this period, were supplied up to 90 per cent of the basic ration, and tomatoes 80 per cent. These deficiencies were offset by a 100 per cent excess in canned and fresh fruits and a 40 per cent excess in green and leafy vegetables. The average weight of raw food consumed per person per day averaged 69.76 ounces against a daily basic ration of 74.61 ounces or a net deficiency of 6.5 per cent.

Within the current war period raw food costs have advanced for purchased items 40 per cent, produced items 18 per cent, or a net advance of 29 per cent.

The cannery did a magnificent job processing a total of 26,783 No. 10 cans plus 634 quarts in glass and crocks.

The laundry load seems to have reached its peak, 3,100,334 lbs. for this period against 3,130,541 lbs. for the previous year. This is the first time in the past nine years that the previous year's total has not been exceeded. However, the average pounds washed per month per person was the highest for the nine year period, viz. 119 lbs.

The James Coal Mining Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania, delivered 12,152.85 tons No. 3 buckwheat (barley) coal. The original contract was at \$3.5235 per net ton (2000 lbs.) delivered. The Federal Government permitted price increase during the period bringing the cost to \$3.8928 per ton. This rate is \$.4428 per ton higher than last year. The Bureau of Standards waived samples on this contract. However, the hospital did request an analysis on one lot and the laboratory report indicated the delivery exceeded the specification requirements.

The average cost of raw food was \$.2808, \$.1570 of this being purchased expense and \$.1238 produced cost. Cost of food has gone up appreciably, the average for the last 10 years being \$.2153, made up of \$.1241 purchased cost and \$.0912 produced cost. Average waste per person per day was 1.3 ounces.

The War Food Administration furnished surplus commodities as follows:

73,152 cans (14½ oz.)	Evaporated Milk
30,000 lbs.	Potatoes
12,500 lbs.	Cabbage
23,925 lbs.	Beets
12,500 lbs.	Carrots
3,810 doz.	Fresh Eggs

Therapeutic diets are 63 per meal for patients and 18 for personnel making a total of 81 per meal.

The upholsterer shop continues to be an active section of the hospital, the upholsterer having a civilian public service assistant. During the past year they repaired 3371 articles and made 5778 articles, the largest items being laundry bags, mattresses and brooms. In the tailor shop almost 40,000 articles were repaired

and pressed. In the cobbler department 3140 pairs of shoes were repaired, 228 of them at the Eastern State Penitentiary, this being done subsequent to our loss of the paid employe in the department. Waste materials including animal by-products, scrap metals, rags and similar items were disposed of, the Commonwealth realizing \$1352.37.

FARM

In addition to shortages of help and difficulties connected with securing feed and other supplies, we have suffered some misfortunes. For the past 6 years we had rented a 164 acre tract known as the Riegel farm with expectation of its purchase and permanent addition to our property. This farm has been sold necessitating revamping of our plans and activities.

On January 31, 1944, a large bank barn at Weaversville was burned, cause of the fire being not definitely determined. We lost two horses, equipment and feed valued at \$6,615. Feeder steers were rescued and taken to a place of safety.

Our farm activities listing crops, acreage and production are shown in the following tabulation:

Crop	Acreage	Yield
Apples	11	2,476 bu.
Barley	27	1,140 bu.
Corn (ears)	48	9,100 bu. (ears)
Corn (ensilage)	30	430 tons
Hay	80	250 tons
Mangels	4.5	120 tons
Oats	65	2,890 bu.
Potatoes	28	5,730 bu.
Rye	24	340 bu.
Wheat	18	379 bu.
Asparagus	2.6	6,935 lbs.
Beans, string	4.5	41,888 lbs.
Beans, wax	1.0	6,440 lbs.
Beans, lima	1.0	6,090 lbs.
Beets	3.25	65,370 lbs.
Cabbage	4.5	55 tons
Carrots	1.25	27,595 lbs.
Cauliflower	1.0	13,660 lbs.
Celery	1.0	23,795 lbs.
Chinese Cabbage .....	.2	1,020 lbs.
Egg Plant .....	.1	1,825 lbs.
Endive .....	.3	6,500 lbs.
Horse Radish .....	.05	250 lbs.
Kohl Rabi .....	.1	640 lbs.
Lettuce, leaf	1.25	15,970 lbs.
Lettuce, head .....	.5	10,380 lbs.
Onions	3.	22,770 lbs.
Parsnips .....	.5	13,000 lbs.
Parsley .....	.05	200 lbs.

Peas	1.6	5,555 lbs.
Peppers .....	.1	700 lbs.
Radishes .....	.3	3,070 lbs.
Rhubarb .....	.8	13,210 lbs.
Spinach	1.5	14,000 lbs.
Squash (summer) .....	.5	21,170 lbs.
Tomatoes	6.6	126,925 lbs.
Turnips	3.0	34 tons
Scullions .....	.5	7,635 lbs.
Sweet Corn	5.5	34,810 lbs.

Progress has been made in various directions. We have instituted immunization for Bang infection. By immunizing the young stock, we eventually hope to have a herd resistant to this disorder, whereas up to now we have had a Bang free herd. Our dairy cattle, consisting of 66 pure bred and 74 grade Holsteins, is also tested for tuberculosis and is free from such contamination.

Artificial insemination has been instituted through contract with the Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers. An improvement in our handling of feeder steers has been brought about through concreting a feeder lot at which we fatten young steers for slaughter.

Some provision for reforestation has been made by the planting of 3,000 locust seedlings and 500 evergreens. Shade and decorative planting has also been done at the Dechheim colony and dairy installation.

PHYSICAL PLANT

An old barn on the main hospital grounds has been altered by installing double walls and rock wool insulation and other reconstruction for adequate ventilation so that this barn may be used for storage of root and other crops.

At the power house we have installed or relocated blow off valves to protect our boilers in accordance with recommendations of the Department of Labor and Industry. By this procedure our boilers have been duly inspected and certified.

Another long standing recommendation made by the Department of Labor and Industry has been carried out, namely the replacement of worn slate treads on stairways in the older ward buildings.

Fire hazard has been reduced and the war effort aided by discarding old records no longer needed because the essential information contained in them was otherwise recorded. By this procedure 7405 pounds of waste paper was made available.

For many years we have been operating under the hazard of interruption of water supply in the event of our having power house trouble requiring more than a day for correction. Our reservoirs ordinarily contain somewhat more than a day's supply of water. Should repairs to the power house equipment require a longer time, we might be in a serious predicament. With the approval of the Department of Welfare we have made a contract with the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company for alternate current supply and have purchased pumping equipment which will provide us with water should our own power plant be out of service. Our contract with the utility provides for 35 kw reserve capacity and a minimum consumption of 3500 kwh per month.

NEEDS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

In our thirty-first annual report we discussed the necessity for extending water lines so as to give fire protection to the women's disturbed building and the convalescent building erected under

General State Authority. Procurement difficulties are a factor in our still being without such protection. We are also still planning on securing a satisfactory water supply for our farm colonies at Weaversville. At the power house we found that ash remover equipment has been incorrectly installed. Correction of this error is contemplated.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Honorable Edward Martin, Governor of Pennsylvania, appointed a committee to study future development of the state institutions. We made a detailed plan suggesting acquisition of land in the neighborhood of our Weaversville colonies to provide for future development there. The long range plan calls for the erection of a 2,000 bed institution at Weaversville and a schedule has been prepared showing in chronologic order the building project planned. This consists in addition to completing the dairy unit and piggery, the provision of power house, sewage line, sewage disposal plant, the construction of a reservoir, wells and pipe lines, the erection of kitchen, dining room and industrial buildings and ward buildings, 26 in number and 80 patient capacity, these to be put up during the next 30 years to provide for the normal growth in patient population in this area. In forecasting such growth we have followed approximately the experience of the first 30 years of the existence of the hospital during which the annual increase in patient population has been 2 per cent. In addition to the construction mentioned, administration building, stores building and accommodations for officers and employes are contemplated.

At the parent hospital replacement of the building for male tuberculous patients is urgently needed, the present building being a frame structure erected in 1916 as a temporary measure. The floor in the old section of the women's pavilion for tuberculous cases should be replaced. A very urgent need is the provision of houses for physicians. Our doctors are very inadequately housed and desirable applicants have declined appointment to the medical staff because of the absence of adequate housing. A hospital building and a clinical pathological building are desirable and a cold storage stores and warehouse building should be erected. In the plan also are a new covered reservoir and sewage disposal plant.

EXPENSES FROM JUNE 1, 1943 to MAY 31, 1944

Salaries and Wages	\$332,353.25
Food and Forage	152,887.21
Materials and Supplies	92,670.55
Fuel, Light, Power and Water	55,246.21
Miscellaneous	28,058.81
Replacements and Improvements	1,073.31
Acquisition of New Capital Items	9,107.19
TOTAL	<u>\$671,396.53</u>

Average weekly per capita cost \$6.57.

We have in service a number of employes who have been connected with the hospital for many years and whose experience and skills and their faithful service together with that of newer employes has made it possible to continue caring for our patients in spite of the difficulties of war time. Our thanks are extended to them, to the members of the Board of Trustees for their sound advice and guidance and to the Department of Welfare for support and assistance.

H. F. HOFFMAN, M.D.

Superintendent.

